OLD ENGLAND:
OR,
The CONSTITUTIONAL JOURNAL.

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AS I think it my indiſpenſible Duty, not only as a Writer but alſo as an *Engliſhman*, to inculcate to my Fellow Subjects, as far as in me lies, the true Intereſts of my Country, I ſhould believe myſelf highly blameable, if, at this Juncture, I neglected to ſhow the great Benefits that will accrue to us from the Trade of *Cape Breton*, when its Preſervation ſeems endanger'd, tho' it ſhould be the principal Object of our Peace-makers in their approaching Negociations; I ſay, I ſhould be wanting in my Duty to my King, to my Country, and to myſelf, if I did not endeavour to rivet in the Hearts of my Countrymen the Regard due to ſo valuable an Acquiſition, as it may be the Means of preſerving that, whoſe Poſſeſſion would add Strength to our Navy, bring Wealth to our Coffers, and endleſs Glory to the Fame of *Old England:* For which Purpoſe, as it cannot be better done, I ſhall make free with an Extract from a very uſeful Pamphlet, entitled, *The Importance and Advantage of* Cape Breton, *&c.* The Author of this excellent Performance, after having enumerated the Benefit of *Cape Breton* to *France* from a Memorial of M. *Raudot* to the *French* King his Maſter, proceeds to lay down the Advantages we ſhould reap by it, and, ſpeaking of the ſaid Memorial, ſays,

THE above Memorial has pointed out to us ſo many of the Advantages, which this Nation may reap from this important Conqueſt, that it has in a great Meaſure cut ſhort our Work in enumerating them: For we have little elſe to do, but to conſider what Uſes they made of this Iſland; and, by turning their own Weapons againſt them, we may employ them with double Force; inaſmuch as *they* are greatly weakened, *we* immenſely encreas'd in Strength by this Acquiſition.

It is pretty remarkable, that the *French* Jeſuit begins his Deſcription of *Cape Breton* by averring, that after the Ceſſion of *Placentia* and *Acadia* to the Crown of *England*, *The* French *had no other Place, where they could dry their Fiſh in Safety, but the Iſland of* Cape Breton: Wherefore they were driven by Neceſſity to make a Settlement there, and to fortify it.

This Axiom he repeats more than once in the Courſe of his Hiſtory of *New France*; and if it be a true one, it neceſſarily follows, that the *French* have now loſt all the Advantages they had, or could propoſe to themſelves, by the Poſſeſſion of that Iſland.

Since the Declaration of War, the *French* (it is preſum'd) have been debarr'd from fiſhing on the Banks of *Newfoundland*; as well as from drying and curing their Fiſh upon that Iſland. Whenever a Peace between the two Crowns ſhall be negociated, it is not doubted but proper Meaſures will be taken to remove all Poſſibility of abuſing, as they have done the Privileges granted them by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

Nothing could poſſibly have contributed ſo much to the ſecuring this important Branch of our Trade, as our being Maſters of *Cape Breton*; which is ſo ſituated, as to be either of *ineſtimable Value*, or *inconceivable Detriment* to the *Engliſh* Nation. It lies between 45 and 47 Degrees of Northern Latitude; and is ſeparated from *Acadia*, or *New Scotland*, only by the narrow Streights of *Canſo*. It ſhuts up, as it were, the Entrance into the Gulph, and conſequently the River of *St. Laurence*. It is nearer the great Fiſhing Banks of *Newfoundland*, than any of the *Engliſh* Colonies, except *Newfoundland* itſelf; conſequently, muſt effectually intercept or protect all Intercourſe between our Colonies, and that Iſland. In a Word, it is, in all Reſpects, ſo ſituated, as if Providence intended it ſhould make a Part of the *Britiſh* Dominions, as it really and in Fact is the Key to all the reſt.

If this be the Caſe, and I believe no *true* Subject of *Great Britain* will deny it to be the Caſe, can any Care be employ'd, any Money expended, that is too great, or too conſiderable for the Preſervation of it? But we have many other Inducements to the taking early and effectual Meaſures for the ſecuring of *Cape Breton* to the Dominion of the Crown of *England*, as well from whatever open Force may be brought againſt it, as from all the Arts and Intrigues of *French* Miniſters. We have ſuffered once already by their Tricks; and that in the very Point now before us. Let us therefore be aware of their playing the ſame Game over again; and in order to it, let every one who is Maſter of the Subject, add to theſe few Hints all that is wanting to ſhew our King, our Miniſters, our Legiſlature and our People, how immenſely valuable this late Acquiſition is; and how well it deſerves to be nouriſhed, protected, and preſerved.

M. *Raudot* has alledged, that *Cape Breton* can furniſh of its own Growth, Codfiſh, Oils, Coals, Plaiſter, Timber, *&c.* to the Kingdom of *France*. If that be true (and as I am inform'd it is ſtrictly ſo) then this is not a barren deſart Land, affording ſcarce any Trees or Herbage, as repreſented by a modern Hiſtorian.

Charlevoix ſays, it has many Lakes and Rivers; that there is a competent Number of domeſtic Animals, which ſubſiſt very well upon it; that Fruits and Grain grow well there; that Hemp and Flax are cultivated with Succeſs; and that fiſhing and hunting are able to maintain the Inhabitants a good Part of the Year: This can never, ſurely, be call'd a deſart Place; nor can there be any Danger of ſtarving upon an Iſland where there are ſo many Reſources. The Climate in general is reputed healthy, notwithſtanding the Frequency of Fogs there to be met with. Coals abound in the Iſland, and are procured at a ſmall Expence. Timber, Stones, Marble, and Plaiſter, are every where to be had; ſo that good Habitations may not only be built, but kept warm when built. Laſtly, Proviſions cannot be ſaid to be ſcarce, where there is Fiſh in Abundance, and Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Kid, Goat's Fleſh, Wild and Tame Fowl, Corn, Herbs, Roots, Fruit, *&c.* in tolerable Plenty. The Place, therefore, as to the Neceſſaries of Life, is not only habitable but in ſome Degree comfortable: Let us now ſee how it may be render'd more ſo.

M. *Raudot*, about thirty Years ago, ſhew'd the *French* Court the Expediency and Advantage of eſtabliſhing a Staple or Magazine upon the Iſland of *Cape Breton*, for all Goods, *&c.* paſſing between *Old* and *New France*. Whether that Uſe was ever made of the Place I am not inform'd: But from the Arguments and Reaſons given by them for ſuch an Eſtabliſhment, it is very evident, that nothing could turn to greater Account. Hence, therefore, we are furniſh'd with a Hint, how to render this Iſland not only immediately uſeful, but alſo how to people, fortify, and enrich it in a ſhort Time, beyond all Poſſibility of loſing it again by Force. For where a *Staple* or *Mart* is eſtabliſh'd, thither of Courſe will reſort great Numbers of Merchants and Traders. Theſe bring Money, and Money produces Induſtry: By Money, Induſtry, Numbers of People, and Encouragement, what is too difficult to be effected? The moſt barren and deſart Spot of Ground in the Univerſe would be render'd fruitful, as is evident in the Inſtance of the Iſland of *Malta*. Every Difficulty would be turned into ſome ſort of Advantage; and what is now a Horror, would be converted into a Beauty. As ſoon as the Country became rich, it would become better worth preſerving: Fortifications, if needful, would be added to thoſe already made; and each Individual would contribute to its Preſervation and Safety with ſo much the greater Care and Zeal, as his own Intereſt therein would be of greater Concern. To me therefore it does not occur, that there is any material Objection againſt *our erecting this Iſland into a Staple or Mart for all Goods and Traffic carried on between* England *and its* American *Colonies*; but, as I do not pretend to be ſo far Maſter of that Subject, as to foreſee and obviate all the Objections that may lie againſt this Scheme: So I ſhall content myſelf with barely giving the Hint, and ſubmit the more particular Enquiry into it, to ſuch as are better Judges of the Arguments for and againſt it.

I ſhall only add a few Words more: Let every Reader weigh within himſelf the Value of a Trade, which affords a Nurſery for near 30,000 additional Seamen. The providing for, or maintaining ſuch a Number of good and uſeful Subjects, not only at no Expence, but to the immenſe Intereſt and Profit of the Nation, muſt, at leaſt, give Pleaſure to every well-diſpoſed Mind; even tho' he is not immediately concern'd in any other Benefit ariſing from that Branch of Trade. The having that Fund of Seamen to ſupply our Fleets upon any Emergency, muſt evidently appear to be a very great Advantage. The Circulation of ſuch an additional Sum annually, muſt produce ſuch Effects as will be felt by all Ranks and Degrees of Men, from the Throne to the Plow. And the depriving our Enemies of all the Advantages they reaped from this Branch of Trade, muſt be ſuch a Curb to their Ambition, and caſt ſuch a Damp upon all their Projects, that we cannot have any Thing to fear from them, ſo long as we continue to cut this *main Sinew of War*.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ITALY.

Genoa, Auguſt 22. The French and Spaniards have abandon'd Tortona, and turn'd off with Precipitation to Novi. The Germans ſtill following them, obliged them to draw near us, and this Army, reduced to only 25000 Men, extends from Voltagio, (6 Leagues from us) to Pontecurvo. The Horſe to get Subſiſtance, are encamped

at Betagno, a Suburb of Genoa. Meſſieurs de Gages and Castellar are recall'd by the Court of Spain, they have been this Week paſt at St. Peter d'Arena, a Suburb of this Place. M. de Maillebois, who brings up the Rear-Guard, is at Voltagio; and the Germans extend from Gavi to Novi, which is but ten Leagues from this City.

They have already made themſelves Maſters of the City of Tortona, and perhaps by this Time have got the Caſtle, in which the Spaniards are ſaid to have left 2000 Men. During this Roat think what Conſternation we were in here? The Sight of the Sick and Wounded, which within a Week paſt have appear'd in our Neighbourhood is ſhocking. The Lazaretto is full of diſabled Men, and yet it contains above 2000.

The Monks in the City have been obliged to abandon their Convents, that they may be turned to Hoſpitals: And, in a Word, to ſee all the Equipages that have arrived from the Army within two Days paſt, one would have thought the Germans were at our Gates. All the City was in a terrible Diſorder, and full of Mules, Horſes and Equipages, which came in at all the Avenues of the Streets. The Officers did not know where to lodge, and the Magiſtrates were obliged to double the Guards of the Gates, and refuſe Entrance to all Officers and Strangers whatſoever. Only the General Officers have leave to enter the City; the reſt are refuſed, even tho' they had Lodgings here. If, at any Time, they want to go out of the Gates, they are not admitted again. But 'tis thought this Confuſion will ſoon be over, and that all the Army, it's ſaid, will ſuddenly return to France and Spain: But in order to its doing ſo, there muſt be ſome Accommodation with the Queen of Hungary, and the King of Sardinia.

A Line of Communication will be formed from St. Peter d'Arena to Nice, whither the Infant is to repair.

The Republick has juſt nominated four Envoys Extraordinary, M. J. B. Mari for Vienna, Paul Viale for London, John Francis Down for Madrid, and Joſeph Brigade for Liſbon.

LOW COUNTRIES.

Bruſſels, Sept. 5. The Hoſpitals of this City are full of Sick and Wounded, and we were obliged Yeſterday to ſend away 20 Waggons loaded with ſuch as could bear moving, to make room for others that are expected from the Army. According to the laſt Advices from the ſaid Army, the 3d and 4th Column paſs'd the Mehaigne the 1ſt Inſtant, with 20 Pieces of Cannon, and are in Poſſeſſion of the ſame Camp that the Allies had between Volers and Bonet. The March of the Allies towards Modave having occaſioned a Council of War to be held on the 2d in the Morning, it was reſolved to lay Siege to Namur, with 64 Battalions, and 47 Squadrons, commanded by Count de Clermont, who is to have under him Count Lowendahl, 7 other Lieutenant Generals, and 25 Marſhal de Camps, while Marſhal de Saxe covers the Siege with the reſt of the Army. The Marqueſs de Contades commands at Huy, and the Count de Clermont Gallerande on the Side of Liege. This News ſeems to be confirmed by the Orders that have been given to get the the heavy Artillery that is here in Readine's to ſet out as ſoon as that expected from Tournay is arrived. The latter, which will be here To-Day or To-Morrow, conſiſts of Fifty 24 Pounders, and 45 Mortars, and will form, in Conjunction with what we have here, a Train of 130 Pieces. It is alſo to be joined by all that was employed at the Siege of Charleroy.

Bruſſels, Sept. 8. The French Army made a March towards Maeſtricht; and Prince Charles on the 5th, cauſed a Bridge to be thrown over the Maeſe, by which 10,000 Foot, and 4000 Dragoons and Huſſars paſſed on the 6th, and encamped at Mont St. Pierre, his Main Body being between Vilet and Maeſtricht. Namur was to be inveſted on the 5th, and the Hopes of a Peace begin now to be very ſlender.

HOLLAND.

Amſterdam, Sept. 7. We learn that the Engliſh have taken five French Ships, homeward bound from Martinico, richly laden; and that the three Men of War which convoy'd the Levant Fleet, had a rough Action in the Canal of Malta, with ſome Engliſh Men of War, which waited for them in their Paſſage, the Event of this Affair is not yet known.

Hague, Sept. 8. According to the Letters from Liege, there was on the 4th Inſtant, at One in the Afternoon, a very ſharp and obſtinate Action near the Chartreuſe, ſituated half a League from that City, between a large Body of French Troops commanded by Count de Clermont-Gallerande, who had taken Poſt there, and a Detachment of the Allied Army. The great Superiority of the French ſeeming at firſt to give them an Advantage, the others made a freſh Effort, and after a Combat of more than three whole Hours, they obliged the French to quit the Ground, and retire with the utmoſt Precipitation into the City of Liege; being purſued Sword in Hand to the very Gate by the Imperial Huſſars. The Loſs on either Side was not exactly known at the Departure of the Poſt, tho' in general that of the French was thought to be very conſiderable. They write from Maeſtricht, that the Communication with the Allied Army is perfectly reſtored, and that ſome Troops were already arrived near that City.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Auguſt 26. Sunday laſt in a Fray, between the Crews of ſome Portugueze Ships lying in the Harbour, and ſome Men belonging to the Dublin Privateer, one Stammers, a Carpenter, was ſtabb'd in the Left Breaſt thro' his Heart, of which he inſtantly died, and ſeveral others were wounded. Four of the Portugueze were immediately apprehended by Mr. Sheriff Murray, with a Detachment of the Main Guard, and committed to Newgate, where one of them is ſo ill of his Wounds, that his Life is deſpair'd of. This was no ſudden Rencounter, but a Thing premeditated for near three Weeks paſt by the Portugueze, one of whom had paid his Addreſſes to a young Woman on Lazer's Hill, who receiv'd them kindly, and gave him Hopes of Succeſs, till a Dublin Lad, with his Pockets full of the Spaniſh Dollars, won her Affection from him, and married her. The Portugueze vow'd Revenge, and his Part was eſpous'd by the Crews of ſeveral Ships of the ſame Nation, who, in a Body, went to her Houſe to wreck their Reſentment on her, but ſhe was bravely defended by her new Spouſe alone, till the Mob gathering, and every one that paſſed by declaring in his Favour, the Foreigners were repulſed, and it was in their Retreat they fell on the Deceas'd and killed him.

The ſame Day a ſtroling artful Fellow painted himſelf ſo as to ſeem entirely emaciated and worn away by the Black Jaundice, and being laid down in Francis-ſtreet, got a great deal of Money from ſuch as were moved by the melancholy Appearance he made, till ſome one ſuſpecting the Impoſtor raiſed the Mob about him, who waſhing him him at a Pump, and finding him a well-looking hale Fellow, brought him to Newgate, where he now remains.

Yeſterday Morning ſome drunken Perſons on George's Quay, took a Boat belonging to a Welch Sloop by Force, and were paſſing over to the North-Wall, where they were overturned by a Cable, and two of them drowned, the reſt with Difficulty eſcaping.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Auguſt 25. On Saturday laſt a conſiderable Number of recovered Soldiers, ſet out from the Infirmary to join their reſpective Regiments. Old Glengary came into this City, guarded by a proper Eſcorte; 'tis ſaid, the Crime laid to his Charge, is, that he favour'd the Pretender's Eſcape from the ſeveral Parties who were ſent in Queſt of him.

Glaſgow, Auguſt 25. We hear from Argyleſhire, that Major-General Campbell is returned to Inverary, and brought with him 2000 Stand of Arms belonging to the Rebels.——That the Argyleſhire Militia are diſbanded and ſent home, and that eight Independent Companies are to be raiſed.

On Friday arrived here Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Andrew Agnew, with the Regiment of Scots Fuzileers.

Edinburgh, Auguſt 28. We hear from Fort Auguſtus, that ſome of the Rebel Stragglers, who have come in and ſubmitted themſelves, have been detected of double Dealing, on which Account they are more cloſely confined, and the moſt diligent Search is made for the reſt; but all the Shemes hitherto have proved abortive for taking the Prince of theſe Inſurgents.

The Troops deſtin'd for the Low Countries, have all arrived at their proper Stations. Dejean's (formerly Monroe's) poſſeſs Peterhead and Frazerburgh in Buchan; Fleming's, Aberdeen; the Royal Scots, Skelton, and Lord George Sackville's, Perth; Conway's and Price's, Stirling and Alloa; Barrel's, Linlithgow; and the Scots Fuzileers, Glaſgow.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Briſtol, Auguſt 30. The Fox Privateer of this Port, and the Vulture Sloop of War, have taken the La Fortune, Lefevre, bound from Cape Francois to Nantz, but ſhe is not yet ſent in. The Maſter of her ſays, he came out in Company with 60 Sail of Ships, under Convoy of nine Men of War, and that they are all arrived in the Bay of Biſcay.

Wedneſday laſt was committed to Newgate one Katharine Maddocks, otherwiſe Boyde, otherwiſe Newberry, otherwiſe Watkins, who keeps the Ship and Caſtle in Marſh-Street, ſhe being charged on Oath for Perjury.

By a private Letter this Morning we are inform'd, the Manilla Ship taken by Commodore Barnet is ſaid to have upwards of 70 Cheſts of Silver on board.——By Advices from Bruges, dated Auguſt 28, we learn, that the Count Lowendahl Privateer had taken ſix Prizes, four of which amount to 30,000 Livres; ſhe had alſo taken and carried into Norway, a Virginiaman laden with 415 Hogſheads of Tobacco, and two other Ships laden with Hemp and Flax; and had likewiſe taken three Weſt-India Veſſels.

Bath, Auguſt 30. Laſt Night, between Six and Seven o'Clock, their Royal Highneſſes the Princeſs of Heſſe and Princeſs Caroline, arrived ſafe and in perfect Health at this Place.

Canterbury, Auguſt 30. On Wedneſday laſt was ſeiz'd near this City, by the Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, 387 Red Morocco Skins, being reckon'd a very valuable Seizure.

The Munning, Capt. William Moulden of Sandwich, laden with Coals, was taken off North Foreland, on Wedneſday the 27th Inſtant, at Seven of the Clock in the Morning, by a French Privateer; but by the Vigilance and Diſpatch of Commodore Mitchell (who ſent a Veſſel in Purſuit of her) and the happy Circumſtances of the Tide, retook her.

LONDON.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, Auguſt 26. His Majeſty's Ships the Deptford and Dolphin arrived Yeſterday at St Helen's, with the ſix following Eaſt-India Ships under their Convoy, viz. the Wager, Lincoln, Hardwick, Queen Caroline, Edgebaſton, and Vernon. They left Commodore Barnet, with moſt Part of his Squadron, in good Health, off Pondicherry, the 5th of February.

Commodore Barnet, in his Letter dated the 9th of January, in Madras Road, writes, that the Preſton and Lively joined him on the 9th of November, when he had the Satisfaction to find, that his ſending thoſe two Ships to cruize off Point Palmiris, had anſwer'd his Expectations, they having taken all the French Ships bound into the Ganges, viz. Hereux, Francis Mitard, Captain, of 600 Tons, 18 Guns, and 100 Men, from Surat, laden with Cotton; the Chardanagor, Du Caſſe, Captain, 650 Tons, 18 Guns, and 100 Men, from Buſſorah, laden with Salt, Copper, and ſome Bale Goods; and the Dupleix, John le Blanc, Captain, 380 Tons, 12 Guns, and 70 Men, from Mocha, laden with Coffee and Salt.

Commodore Barnet, in another Letter of the 2d of February, off Pondicherry, writes, that his Appearance put a Stop to a Scheme, which, it is thought, the Enemy had formed to attack Fort St. David's. They marched out of Pondicherry with about 1000 Men, of which 400 were European regular Foot, and 40 Horſe, the reſt Blacks, of different Caſts, and with ſome Cannon encamp'd within a Mile of Fort St. David's; upon which the Governor deſir'd him to come to his Aſſiſtance. But as it is reported, that the Enemy expect four Ships, he judges this March a Feint to draw him from the Road, and therefore only ſent the Dolphin with the Signals, which he deſir'd the Governor to make, if he continued under any Apprehenſions; and to amuſe the Enemy in his Turn, he ſtood cloſe in, anchor'd to the Northward of the Town, and ſent all the Boats a Sounding, in the Manner he ſhould have done had he been in Circumſtances to have made a Deſcent, which had the deſign'd Effect.

The Army decamp'd on a ſudden, and made forc'd Marches to get into Town again; ſo that all Apprehenſions of an Attack are over at Fort St. David's, for the preſent.

The Medway and Lively join'd the Commodore on the 31ſt of January from a Cruize, and brought in with them the only French Cruizer he had heard of in India, call'd the Expedition, M. de l'Eſquilen, Captain, with 14 Guns, and 58 Men, reſolute Fellows.

Edinburgh, Auguſt 23. The Earl of Albemarle is come hither, having march'd with the Troops under his Command from Fort-Auguſtus, upon Wedneſday the 13th inſt. and ſettled them in their Quarters at Perth and Sterling.

The following is ſaid to be a Copy of the King of Spain's Letter to the Count de Gages, upon his Diſmiſſion, "We are content with the Services you have rendered to the deceaſed King our Father, in Quality of Commander in Chief of his Army in Italy. Nevertheleſs, we think it convenient for our Service, that you ſhould return into our Kingdom, to be there more particularly informed of our Intentions. And immediately after the Reception of the preſent Order, you are to conform to our Will, in ſuch Manner as it ſhall be explain'd to you by our Lieutenant General the Marquis de las Minas, whom we have commiſſioned to take the Command of our Army, under the Orders of our Brother the Infant Don Philip. As to the reſt, we aſſure you of our Good-will and Royal Protection." The Count does not ſeem in a Hurry to conform to this Order, having hired a Houſe in Genoa, in the Suburb of Peter d'Arena.

It is ſtill ſaid on good Authority, that the King of Spain had withdrawn his Troops from Italy, that a ſeperate Peace was agreed on between us; and that the Queen Dowager was refuſed the Uſe of Pen, Ink and Paper.

Several private Letters by the laſt Dutch Mail ſay, that the true Deſign of the French Squadron, under the Command of the Duke d'Anville, is to take Poſſeſſion of the Spaniſh Part of the Iſland of Hiſpaniola, or St. Domingo, yielded to the Crown of France by his late Catholick Majeſty, which Ceſſion however the preſent King has refuſed to ratify.

The Court of Vienna has nominated M. De Stolte, who was formerly Secretary from the Imperial Court to the Crown of Spain (and not Count De Roſenberg, as has been reported) to repair to Liſbon, after Mr. Keene, to remain there in Readineſs to proceed to Madrid, as ſoon as the good Diſpoſitions of his Catholick Majeſty ſhall make their Preſence neceſſary.

We learn from Franckfort, that Prince William of Heſſe-Caſſel, received on the 8th an Expreſs from Stockholm, with the diſagreeable News, that the King of Sweden his Brother was relapſed, and that his Majeſty's Life was thought to be in great Danger.

Count de Nava, who behaved ſo gallantly in the Defence of Mons, has paſs'd thro' Cologne in his Way to Vienna.

Some private Letters from Genoa, give us the following Detail of the Loſſes of the Allies, viz. killed, wounded, and taken in the Battle of Rotto Freddo, one Lieutenant-General, one Major-General, three Brigadiers, 11 Colonels, nine Lieutenant Colonels, 14 Majors, 154 other Officers, and 7400 private Men. Taken Priſoners in their Retreat 2000, taken in Placentia 8000, deſerted 4000 The Magazines abandoned in Placentia, are valued at five Millions of Ducats.

The freſheſt Letters from Genoa, which are dated the 25th ult. ſay, that the Army of the Allies was then encamped on the Glacis of the Place; that the Infant Don Philip, and the Duke of Modena, were in the City; and that the principal Perſons of the Republick laboured to perſuade the Marquis de las Minas not to abandon them, offering in that Caſe, to hazard all in the common Cauſe.

In ſpite of Conſequences, and all the Facts that ſtare them in the Face, the French Court affect to talk of the Paſſage of the Po, in Sight of the Auſtrian and Piedmonteſe Armies, and the Action afterwards, as ſomething greatly to their Advantage, and are laviſh in Praiſe of the Generals who did this mighty Buſineſs.

By Letters which came to Court from Flanders, there is a certain Account that we have an open Communication, Plenty of Proviſions, are in good Health, and have frequent Skirmiſhes to our Advantage.

Count Waſſenear and M Gilles arrived at Breda on the 5th Inſtant, N. S. The Marquis de Puyſieux was expected there on the 7th, and the reſt of the foreign Miniſters were to follow in a few Days. Their Meetings there are to be ſtiled Conferences only, and after ſettling the Preliminaries they are to appoint a Place for a general Congreſs, in which the Peace is to be negotiated.

They write from Dunkirk, of the 4th of September, that there arrived a few Days before, at Blankerburgh, a ſmall Veſſel with ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction on board from Scotland, who immediately ſet out for Oſtend, in their Way to Paris. Some People pretended to be very poſitive that the young Chevalier was amongſt them, and the Letters from Paris likewiſe countenance that Report.

We are informed, that in the next Seſſion of Parliament a Bill will be brought into the Houſe of Commons, in order to extinguiſh the bloody and dangerous Practice of Dueling, which prevails more here than in any other Country of Europe, to the great Scandal of our Laws religious and civil, to both of which it is equally repugnant. In Time of War alſo, when the Service of the Publick affords every Man Opportunity of ſignalizing his Courage and Love for the Society at once, ſuch Rencounters are eſpecially unpardonable, the Loſs of every brave Man's Life in ſuch a Seaſon being a peculiar Misfortune, and calling for the more than ordinary Notice of the Legiſlature, which can never want many Arguments to excite them to repreſſing a Humour diametrically oppoſite to all Government whatever.

We hear, that the youngeſt Son of the Earl of Kilmarnock, who was concern'd in the late Rebellion, will be pardon'd.

Wedneſday two young Fellows who were on board a Smack in Bugby's-Hole, being at Play, they both fell over-board, and were drown'd.

On Tueſday Night about 7 o'Clock as Mr. Sparks, a Carpenter in Tothill-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, was returning home from Chelſea, he was ſtopt in the Willow-Walk, by two Fellows and a Woman, who beat and abus'd him, robb'd him of 7 s. and ſome Halfpence, and got off with their Booty.

Wedneſday Morning as a Man was driving a Load of Grains over Clerkenwell-Green, he fell under one of the Wheels, which run over him, and broke both his Thighs. He was carried to St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, but it is thought he cannot recover.

Laſt Week as Captain Stewart, belonging to a marching Regiment, was going thro' Great Ruſſel ſtreet, Bloomſbury, he was accoſted by a well-dreſs'd Woman, who aſk'd him ſome Queſtions about her Way, and immediately he was aſſaulted by two Fellows with large Knives, who demanded his Money, with dreadful Imprecations, and after robbing him went off towards the Square. — This Method of robbing, by Means of a She *Jackall*, has been very much us'd of late.

Thurſday the Court Martial ſat at the Horſe Guards, Whitehall, on the Trial of the Officers who commanded in the Battle of Preſton Pans.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond, the Right Hon. the Earl of Cadogan, General Wade, General Folliot, and General Guiſe, are the Perſons appointed to enquire into the Conduct of the Officers at the Action of Preſton Pans.

Captain Cane is appointed Deputy Governor of Windſor Caſtle.

Wedneſday the Seſſions began at the Old-Baily, when 23 Priſoners were Tried, one of whom was Capitally Convicted, viz.

Barney Lindſay, for a Highway Robbery.

Thirteen were caſt for Tranſportation, and Nine Acquitted.

And Thurſday 19 Priſoners were tried three whereof were Capitally convicted, viz.

John Pagan, otherwiſe Pidgeon, a famour Pickpocket, who went by the Name of Sir John Pidgeon, for privately ſtealing a Watch; he was tried upon another Indictment and was upon that Caſt for Tranſportation.

Felix Matthews and Anthony Matthews were convicted of a Highway Robbery upon Mr. Lewis, a Farmer near Hendon, who they uſed very ill, and took from him a Hat, Wig, and Money.

Seven were caſt for Tranſportation, and Nine Acquitted.

Samuel Mecum was tried upon two Indictments, on one of which he was found guilty; he has been an Evidence againſt ſeveral Perſons at the Old-Baily, particularly James Stanſberry, who was lately Executed for breaking open the Dwelling Houſe of Mr. White in Goodman's-Fields.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer at Carliſle, dated Auguſt 21.

" Ladie Ogilvie, and Miſs Jenny Cameron, the Pretender's Miſtreſs, are ſpeedily expected here. Great Numbers of Rebels are brought in daily; and tho' the Government allows 19 in 20 to get off, by drawing Lots for Tranſportations without Trial, ſome of them will not draw, but depend upon making their Innocence appear at their Trial. Several Soldiers are here, of different Regiments, as Evidences; and any Rebel they can pitch upon as remarkably cruel in the Rebellion, is not indulged with drawing. I ſaw the Man in the Caſtle that gave Colonel Gardner his mortal Wounds. The Soldiers were ſo much enraged at the Sight of him, that they would have tore him to Pieces on the Spot, had they not been reſtrained by their Officers. He is a little ordinary Man, and was heavy laden with the King's Plate. One of the Rebels named Taylor, got out of the Goal after a very odd Manner; for in a Hurry of Buſineſs, a Man brought a pretended Order from the Goaler to the Turnkey, to let Taylor out as one of the King's Evidences; on which the Turnkey, ſuſpecting no Forgery, knock'd off his Bolts, and let him go with the Man that brought the ſham Order. Taylor made off towards Lancaſhire, his native Country, but was accidentally overtaken near Kendal by one of the King's Meſſengers, and ſecured; and Yeſterday the Goaler did him the Favour to re-inſtate him in his former Station."

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, Auguſt 31.

" Admiral Anſon in the Yarmouth, with the Kent, Captain, Portland, Lynn. Amazon, and Scipio Fireſhip, are all put in here from Spithead. The Portmahon Man of War is arrived here from a Cruize, and the Plymouth Merchant, Bread, of and from Briſtol for this Port. Admiral Leſtock remains here with the Fleet."

Extract of a Letter from Dover, Auguſt 31.

" Yeſterday arrived a large French Fiſhing Veſſel ſent in by the Fox Man of War; the Mary of Chriſt-church, Capt. Biggs, from London; the Duke of Cumberland, of Rhode Iſland, Capt. Reynolds, from North Carolina, with Pitch and Turpentine, for London."

The Maryland Merchant, Jermaine, is ſafely arrived in the River, from Maryland and the Orkneys.

The Carliſle Privateer, Capt Owens, has taken and ſent into Dover the Old Thomas, Capt Viſſey, laden with Tobacco, bound from Hamburgh to Dunkirk

The Anna Elizabeth, Henry Mauw, from Hamburgh to Marſeilles and Cadiz, is taken and brought into the Downs by the ſaid Capt. Owens.

The Prince Edward Man of War, Capt Montague, and the Grand Turk, Capt. Nutt, are arrived at Liſbon, from a Cruize; and have taken and carried in with them the Jupiter, Skinner, bound from Plymouth to the Canaries; and the Exchange, Baxter, bound from the Canaries to Port Louis.

Laſt Monday Morning the Flamborough and Roſe Men of War weighed Anchor in Yarmouth-Road, in order to proceed to the Humber with the Ships under their Convoy, where the Trade for the Baltick lie at the Hawk, in order to ſail on the firſt Signal.

The Bonnetta, Owen, from Jamaica, is arrived at Cork.

The Antilope, Hyſham, from London; and London, Porter, from Belfaſt, are arrived at New-York.

BANKRUPT.

Lazarus Berew, of St. James's Duke's Place, London, Butcher.

The ſo-much Fam'd HYPO-DROPS.

WHICH in a few Days infallibly cure *Hypochondriack Melancholy* in *Men* and the *Vapours* in *Women*, ſo as never to return again, tho' they ever ſo levere, or of many Years ſtanding, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual, and that by immediately drinking at the very Root or true Cauſe, as well as remedying the Effects, of thoſe perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almoſt all the Diſeaſes poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Riſe from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigeſtion of Food, whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Diſorders in the firſt Paſſages, ill Fumes, ſour Belchings, Cholick, and Uneaſineſs in the Bowels, which Crudities offend the Nerves, and, by Conſent of Parts affect the Head, and produce ſometimes Giddineſs, Dimneſs of Sight, confuſed Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troubleſome Sleep, Frights, groundleſs Fears, and the deepeſt Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehenſions; at other times, Fits, ſtarting Heats, Reachings, Faintneſs, Lowneſs and Sinking of Spirits and Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulſive Diſorders, ſharp Pains, fix'd or wandering, Pain and Weakneſs in the Back, and other, almoſt innumerable and grievous, Symptoms, which miſerably afflict vaſt Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms in their ſharpeſt Paroxyſms, theſe ſomuch fam'd and moſt pleaſant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the moſt valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the higheſt Degree of Perfection poſſible) inſtantly quell, and at the ſame time annihilate their real Cauſe, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digeſtion, occaſioning laudable Chyle, and, of courſe, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and chearful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves; ſo that both Cauſe and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almoſt on the Spot, as the many Thouſands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for three Days only, will be ſenſible they are abſolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and laſting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Croſs-Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions, at large.

The moſt wonderful cleanſing and ſtrengthning Drops for all Sorts of Gleets, and Seminal Weakneſſes and Imbecilities of the Generative Parts and Faculties, preventing Miſcarriages in Women; and to cleanſe and ſtrengthen the Reins, Kidnies and Bladder, cure weak Backs, Stranguries, Gravel, and Stoppage of the Urine, and for which it has gained ſuch Repute, that near 20000 Bottles have been ſold ſince April 1734, that they were firſt publiſh'd.

THESE incomparable Drops, which for the abovelaid Diſorders are not to be equali'd in the whole Art of Medicines were preſcrib'd by the late Dr. Ratcliffe, for a certain noble Lord, who for a long Time had been vex'd with an old obſtinate Gleet and Weakneſs, of which he was cured by them in a few Days, beyond all Expectation, after he had been harraſs'd with Electuaries, Boluſſes, Pills, Potions, Injections, and a hundred other Medicines, for many Months together inhtnvie.

The Apothecary who prepared them for him according to a Doctor's Preſcription (which he has ſtill upon his File) has made Uſe of them ever ſince to Numbers of People in the very worſt of Gleets, ſeminal and genital Imbecilities and Infertilities, Pains in the Back and Reins, Diſorders of the Urine and Gravel, &c. with the utmoſt Succeſs and Safety; as alſo in all Weakneſſes from Strains, as well as Venereal Relicts, exceſſive Coition, Self Pollution, ſeminal Emiſſions in Sleep, Falls, Blows, Wrenches, and the like, in both Sexes.

And as they have never once failed him, even in Caſes thought to be incurable, he now, for general Good, has made them publick: And that the meaner Sort of People might partake of the Benefit of ſo divine a Remedy as well as the Rich, he has put them up in Bottles of but 3 s. 6 d. each, tho' for the Excellency of their Effects they are worth their Weight in Gold, more eſpecially as one Bottle of them generally Cures, even in the moſt draining Gleets, and grievous Relaxations and Weakneſſes of the Seminals and Genitals, as alſo of the Back and Reins, that are.

Nor can there be prepared, by any Art or Skill, a more cleanſing and healing, or a more ſtrengthening and invigorating Medicine, or one that can more effectually cure Impotency, or promote Fertility, than this, as every one that but once tries it will ſay, by their ſoon finding the Difference between this and other Remedies; for it will do more in one Day towards reſtoring in theſe Weakneſſes than any others can in ten, and is of ſo corroborating a Nature that it may be entirely rely'd upon for curing perfectly and firmly, without Fear of Relapſe, even in the tendereſt Conſtitutions, which can hardly be ſaid of any other Medicine; and it is withal ſo elegantly pleaſant to the Palate, and ſo agreeable to the Stomach that the niceſt Perſon is delighted with it.

Mr. Weſt, Goldſmith, who us'd to ſell theſe Drops being dead, they are now Sold only by his Son in Law, Mr Johnſon, a Baker, at the Seven Stars, in Vere-ſtreet, near Clare Market, ſealed up, with Directions, for any Meſſenger upon asking only for a Bottle of Drops, and paying 3 s 6 d.

only short and infallible Cure for that reigning Disease the SCURVY, and all Scorbutick Humours, tho' arrived to the highest or most inveterate Degree, or if ever so many Years standing, and that without any sensible Evacuation, or the least Purging, which, by an unaccountable Artifice, is generally advised, altho' always found rather to encrease and confirm the Scurvy than cure it.

By the so much fam'd and most pleasant Clymical DROPS.

WHICH, without the least Trouble, Confinement, or any Disorder whatever, do at once strike at the true Cause of the Scurvy and entirely destroy it, and all Scorbutick Humors and Effects, Root and Branch, so as never to return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them in Three Days Time are convinced; for they almost instantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, sweeten all the Fluids, cleanse them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blotches, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions or Breakings out, Weakness of the Limbs, languid Heaviness of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakness of the Back, and all the vast Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies conceal'd under the Appearance of the Rheumatism, and many other Distempers.

And for strengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, causing a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Disorders of the first Passages, (whence proceed Head-Achs, Vapours, and other Indispositions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, inasmuch that besides infallibly curing the Scurvy, in all its Shapes and Appearances they assuredly and directly cure the Green-Sickness, Virgins, Worms, of all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almost all other Chronick Diseases which are chiefly occasioned by Indigestion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Diseases.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Restorative, strengthen and enen the whole Machine, and as soon as taken, make the Patient pleasantly lightsome brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Persons, to preserve as well as to procure a sound and healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation these so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS have so universally gain'd among Persons of Eminence, by their suddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Diseases, in such an easy and agreeable Manner, have occasioned many to imitate them, some under the same, and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be sure to have the Right, which, by the Author's special Appointment, are to be had only at the Gentlewoman's at the two blue Posts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, at 3s. 6d a Bottle, with Directions.

Concerning Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses of all Kinds.

ALL judicious Physicians and Surgeons allow, that nothing is more difficult to cure than Stubborn Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses whether occasion'd by too severe purging for Venereal Injuries, virulent Strains, Pollutions, or any other Cause whatever; and that they are dangerous in their Consequences, as well as difficult to cure, is as certain, since they exceedingly weaken the Generative Faculties, infeeble the whole Nervous System, often bring on Hectick Heats, a Lame Dorsalis, or Consumption of the Back, or an Atrophy or Nervous Consumption: which frequently terminate in Death itself.

All such therefore who have the Misfortune to be troubled with Old Stubborn Gleets, Seminal Effusions, Involuntary Emissions, excessive Nocturnal Pollutions, or any Weakness of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, the Diabetis, Incontinency of Urine, or Difficulty of holding their Water, would doubtless rejoice to meet with a certain, safe and speedy Cure, which they must assuredly may, by the taking only a small Quantity of a transcendent Balsamick Restorative Electuary, now publish'd for a general Good, after having for many Years in private Practice experienced never once to fail perfectly curing the most Stubborn Gleet known, in a few Days, without Difficulty or Trouble; as also all other Weaknesses of the Back, Reins, Seminal Vessels and Urinary Passages, which it almost instantly cures, bringing to rights and restoring all those Parts and Passages to their natural Tone and pristine Vigour, in a very extraordinary Manner, and by taking a few Doses of it only.

This transcendent Balsamick Restorative Electuary is neither disagreeable to take, nor occasions the least Disorder, but is a wonderful Restorative in all Weaknesses and Decays of Constitution of any Kind, and particularly strengthens the Back, Reins, Seminal and Urinary Vessels, to an immense Degree, insomuch that in any Debility of them, one Dose of it does more than ten of any other Remedy yet found out; and all Persons fatigued with Gleets or Seminal Weaknesses of any Sort, or Weakness of the Urinary Vessels, who take it, will in three Days time find it so very effectual, that they will be most agreeably surprised at it.

When a Medicine will infallibly accomplish such a safe, speedy and perfect Cure of such difficult Maladies, as Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses are, as this Great Remedy truly and directly will, even after all other Means and Medicines have been try'd in vain; too much cannot be said in Praise of it, and this all who ever took it for any of the above-mention'd Purposes, have readily declared.

The Price is but 6s. a Pot, altho' for its absolute Efficacy, one Pot alone being sufficient in most Cases to accomplish a Cure, worth ten time, as much, and by the Author's special Appointment, is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toyshop at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church Yard in the Strand, ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, which whomsoever carefully reads will be complete Master of his own Case, and perfectly know, when the Gleet or Weakness be is afflicted with succeeds a Venereal Injury, whether all the Malignity of the Foul Disease is entirely extirpated or not.

Note, Ask only for a 6s. Pot of Balsamick Electuary.

To all Gentlemen, Builders, and Others.

THOMAS ETTERIDGE, COLOURMAN,

(Son in Law to the late Mr JOSEPH EMERTON, *who in his life time chiefly managed his Business)*

At the BELL *and* SUN, *over-against Norfolk-Street, between St. Clement's and the New Church in the Strand, London*

CONTINUES to Sell, in the same Manner his late Father did, all Sorts of COLOURS, ready prepared (at the lowest Prices) that any Gentlemen, Builders, &c may let their Servants or Labourers to Paint their Houses, only by the Help of a printed Direction, which he gives with his Colours.

He likewise sells to the Ladies all sorts of WATER COLOURS and VARNISH with every thing necessary for the New Japanning; and gives a printed Direction, for the doing of it to the greatest Perfection, to those that buy Colours. Also Italian Powder for cleaning Pictures, and fine Picture Varnish.

He deals only for READY MONEY

His House faces Norfolk Street, and not Arundel Street, in the Strand.

To Persons of either Sex,

Afflicted with any Species of the PALSY, *or other* Nervous Decays.

NEVER were NERVOUS DISEASES, PALSIES, and PARALYTICK DISORDERS so frequent as of late they have been, nor have the usual Remedies been found adequate to those pertinacious Distempers. This occasioned a Physician, who employed his Thoughts much concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, a Sovereign Elixir peculiar to, and effectual for, the Palsy, and all other Nervous Complaints now reigning, which, after he had experienced on vast Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and always with surprizing Success even so as infallibly to cure by it the Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Disorders, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Good, that so those labouring under these miserable Ailments might know where to meet with a safe and most certain Cure, which it accomplishes in so short a Time, and with such Ease and Pleasure (a few Drops of it being a Dose, highly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Bowels) as is almost incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only demonstrates its prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patients soon finds all Numbness, Deadness, and shaking, or Relaxation of the Nerves, as well as all convulsive, cramp-like, or painful Contractions of them, vanish and return no more, and this, though these Diseases have been of many Years standing, and whether occasioned by long Illness, fast Living, hard drinking, or any other Cause; for it performs all that can be wish'd for in Nervous Cases, creates an Appetite, expells Wind, rectifies the Digestion, occasions laudable Chyle, attenuates the Blood and Juices, causes a free and regular Circulation of 'em thro' the Capillary Vessels, revives and increases the Spirits, warms comforts, strengthens, and ripens the Brain and whole Nervous System, hence the Sinews, Tendons Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, the Limbs restored to their pristine Steadiness and Strength, and the Palsy and all Paralytick Disorders and Nervous Decays sudden cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themselves, and all about them.

This Sovereign and incomparable Elixir is permitted to be sold only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Crois Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, London, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with printed Directions at large.

TINCTURA MIRIFICA;

Or, The admirable Tincture, which infallibly cures the Stone and Gravel, whether in the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, and also the Strangury, Stoppage of Urine, and all Heat, Pain, and Difficulty of making Water.

A FEW Drops of it momentarily take off the most excruciating Pains in the Reins or Bladder, and certainly prevent their Return; for it absolutely cures the Stone and Gravel in an extraordinary Manner it instantly removes all Uneasiness or Difficulty in making Water, heals all Excoriations, and even Ulcers of the Urinary Passage, relaxes the Ureters, so that small Stones, together with Gravel, and all mucous, slimy, obstructing Matter may pass freely from the Kidneys, to be voided easily with Urine, without Pain; effectually cleanses the Reins, Ureters, and Bladder from all Impurities, entirely prevents the Stone in those who are troubled with the Gravel only, assuredly dissolves all large Stones possible to be dissolved, and likewise brings all the Urinary Parts and Passages to their due Tone and Vigour, so as perfectly to free the Patient from all the terrible Symptoms and miserable Effects of that torturing Disease.

It is the safest Medicine in the World, and not disagreeable to take. The very first Dose of it absolutely cures the most dreadful Fit of either Stone or Gravel in a Minute, giving such wonderful Relief and perfect Ease, as is indeed very surprizing, and this great Numbers of Persons of Worth have experienced to their infinite Satisfaction. It is to be had only at Mr Radford's Toyshop, at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church Yard in the Strand, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle; with Directions.

ANTI-SIPHYLICON

THE only short and most infallible CURE in the Universe for the *Venereal Disease* from the slightest Infection to the most extreme and deplorable Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices are thoroughly contaminated with its malignant *Virus*, and the very Bones are affected with it.

Fresh Infections, call'd Claps, with all their attendant Symptoms, tho' ever so severe, are entirely carried off by it in a few Days, and so as effectually to prevent the Blood and Juices from being tainted with any remaining Relicks, on one Hand, or a seminal Gleet, or Weakness, to happen on the other.

And the most inveterate Degree of the *French Illness*, attended with nocturnal Pains, universal Breakings-out, and all other the most exasperated Symptoms, are soon overcome by it, and effectually and much more safely cured than by Salivation, Inungation, or any other Method whatever, and in so easy and pleasant a Manner, without impairing Strength, or occasioning any Inconvenience, as loudly to bespeak it the only opposite Remedy, or true *Venereal Antidote* in the World, and this some Thousands have, to their great Joy, experienced.

It is pleasant to take, occasions no Sickness or Disorder, nor requires Confinement, but may be taken, and the Cure be accomplished, without the Knowledge of the nearest Friend.

Those who suspect they have received an Injury may, by only a Dose or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehensions; for it suffers no lurking Venom to lie hid in the Body, but wholly extirpates it, Root and Branch, in a gentle, easy, and most effectual Manner.

All such, likewise, as doubt they have some remaining Relicks of former Injuries, may, by a few Doses of it, entirely free themselves from all Suspicions of that Kind; for it admits of no Foulness, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and, on that Account, in all Scorbutick, Scrophulous, and even Leprous Eruptions, or Foulnesses of the Skin, or glandulous Swellings, and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Dose than any other Medicine, yet known, can by ten.

The Price of this most noble *Anti-Siphylicon* is but six Shillings a Pot, which, considering its extraordinary Efficacy, one Pot only being sufficient, in most Cases, to accomplish the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is appointed by the Author to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toy-shop, at the Rose and Crown, against St. Clement's Church-yard, in the Strand, ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, by the Perusal of which all Persons who were ever affected with any Degree of the *Venereal Disease* may perfectly understand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the *Venereal Poison* is entirely rooted out of their Bodies. Note, *Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy.*

This Day is publish'd,

The Sixteenth Edition of

ONANIA: Or, The Heinous Sin of Self-Pollution, and all its frightful Consequences (in both Sexes) considered, with Spiritual and Phisical Advice to those who have already injured themselves by this abominable Practice.

As also the SIXTH EDITION of the SUPPLEMENT to it, both of them Revised and Enlarged, and now printed together in One Volume.

And as the several Passages in the former Impressions, that have been charged with being obscure and ambiguous, are in these cleared up and explained, there will be no more Alterations or Additions made to them.

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